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New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1856.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. House to-day. An attempt to adopt the plurality rule, but it failed. After the eighty-sixth ineffectual ballot for Speaker, the House adjourned.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool Dec. 22, for Boston, is now fully due at Halifax. Her news will be one week later.

The Legislature of this State met on New-Year's Day, and the Senate organized without difficulty, electing Republican officers throughout. The Assembly have balloted eight times for Speaker with no prospect of an immediate choice.

Our slight specimen of sleighing was well used up yesterday. At midnight a slow rain was falling and freezing into glare ice, so that walking up rightly was a feat not easy to achieve.

The trial of Israel Adams, the engineer of the Camden and Ambov slaughter train, has resulted in a verdict of Not Guilty. We give the Judge's charge in another column.

The Legislature of Maine met yesterday, when the anticipated fusion between the "Straight Whigs" and the Democrats" went into full effect. The Senate chose a Democratic President and a Whig Secretary, and the House a Whig Speaker and a Democratic Clerk.

It seems that the Missourians do not think proper to allow the people of Kansas to vote on the proposed State Constitution, and so the Border Ruffians went over, the other day, and broke up the ballot-boxes, nearly killed the clerks, and indulged in other law-and-order pleasantries.

NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES. That we deeply deplore the recent raid of Cali fornia Fillibusters, which has resulted in making their lender, Walker, the virtual Dietator of Nicaragus, we need hardly say. That his Prætorian rule is utterly edious to and abhorred by the great body of the Nicaraguans, especially since the slaughter of Gen. Corral, we fully believe. That his expedition is part and parcel of the general scheme of Pro-Slavery propagandism, intended ultimately to transform all Mexico, Central America and most of the West Indies into new markets for Virginia and Carolina negroes, we think few intelligent persons can doubt. That its temporary success is calculated to work immense and lasting injury to American influence, prosperity and ideas in New-Granada. Venezuela and other Spanish American

run steamboats, open and work mines, buy products, and improve the soil, in rivalry with o precedence of the English, who till recently had the whole field to themselves, we hold most manifest. And that Walker made a sad blunder in sending hither as Embassador a person so deplorably notorious in this quarter as Parker H. French, can need no demonstration.

And yet we lack evidence to justify the treatment of the momentarily triumphant Fillibusters by the Federal Executive, especially in the stoppage of the Northern Light and the compulsion exerted on her owners and officers to deprive her of the larger number of her passengers. Let us consider this calmly in the light of established

principles. That a Nation has at all times the right to change its form of Government-that of the pertinency and sufficiency of the reasons assigned for such change, itself is the sole judge-that a Government in fact is to be taken and deemed a Government of right-that outside interference by one Government in the affairs of another country, except to repel such interference by some other Government, is necessarily impertinent and unjustifiable—these we understand to be the cardinal, notorious, inflexible principles of our country and Government. And we do not feel competent, from the facts now before us, to reconcile therewith the conduct of our Executive with reference to Nicaragua and the Northern Light.

We think it would have been perfectly correct for Gov. Marcy to have said to French, "Sir, you appear among us under such extraordinary and questionable circumstances that I must decline recognizing you as Minister from Nicaragua until time shall have been afforded to determine whether the Government you represent is in fact recognized and acquiesced in by the Nicaraguan people or only imposed on them by terror and surprise." And in this spirit he might have fairly notified the Nicaragua Transit Company, and our citizens who might be tempted to go out to join Walker, that they must take all the risks of the enterprise on their own heads, and must not come whining home for protection or vengeance in case the wheel should turn against them. Further than this, we are not convinced that our Executive was fairly empowered to go, without establishing precedents which other Governments may cite to our sore disadvantage in future controversies, which future Presidents may rely on to justify still further and more dangerous exertions of power. But this judgment is based on a presumed state of facts which further information may essentially modify. We await with interest the developments of the President's Message.

THE ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY.

It is impossible carefully to peruse the Message of President Pierce without feeling that whether its presentation before the organization of the House was regular or not, there are important circumstances which required its delivery at this

It is now some three months since the Administration found it necessary to invite the attention of the British Government to the open and flagrant violation of our laws by certain of their functionaries in this country, and to require, we presume, that reparation always accorded by one nation under such unpleasant circumstances to another with which it may be on relations of friendliness. It can hardly be possible that within that time full opportunity has not been given to Great Britain to tender any extenuating explanation the case might admit. Indeed, so clear and amply substantiated has been the proof of violation of our laws against the British Minister and several of the British consuls, that we cannot imagine that even the well-practiced ingenuity of Lord Clarendon could possibly devise the smallest pretext of justification for their blundering mishap. Nor does it add much to the case of the Palmerston Cabinet that under these circumstances the Press as usual was appealed to, and a series of blustering and bullying attacks were let off in The London Times, to intimidate our Government, and, if possible, excite

public opinion in this country against its course It is needless to say that this was all in vain. Mr. Barclay, too, invented the brig Maury to save himself and his friends if possible; but the device only recoiled upon the inventor. And now, if we read aright the signification of the Message, the Administration have come to the determination to bring this prolonged controversy to an end, by demanding peremptorily the recall of the offending parties. Why else should the Message be brought out precisely on such a day as to be sure of going to Europe by yesterday's steamer ? Does not that fact show that it was intended not only to enlighten Congress and the people of this country as to the views of the Executive on this important question, but was also addressed to the public opinion of Europe, as a justification of an important act, definitely resolved on, and put in train of execution? We pretend to no special gift of insight into diplomatic secrets, but unless we are entirely deceived as to the indications furnished by the delivery and the contents of the Message, the Administration have at last, so far as in them lies, determined upon the only manly and proper course in the premises. However, a few weeks now must settle the question and show us, whether Messrs. Crampton, Barelay, Mathew, and the others, are to be allowed to continue in their places or not. As far as Mr. Crampton is concerned, it is said that he is already making preparations for departure; and if he goes it is impossible that his subordinates should not go with him. Indeed, the removal of these gentlemen appears so much a matter of certainty in some quarters, tha Sir Gore Ouseley is already freely named as Mr Crampton's successor. We do not, however, at rach the smallest weight to the rumor. Sir Gor Ouseley, in the first place, is hostile in politics to th Palmerston Government, but he is Mr. Crampton's inferior in ability, and though from long residence in Southern America supposed to be familiar with affairs on this side the Atlantic, he is of too dull parts to light England out of its present difficulties. It is much more probable that the facile and melliftuous diplomat whom Mr. Crampton succeeded, will in turn cross the ocean again as his successor. If Lord Palmersten sends anybody in the place of the unlucky Crampton, it is likely to be Sir Henry Bulwer.

INDIAN RELATIONS.

The most interesting part of the Report of the Secretary of the Interior-what he has to say on the subject of the Indians-will be found at length in another column, with a summary of the rest of the document. It is but justice to say that the Secretary's views of our Indian relations are entitled to the praise of sease and humanity.

It was a part of our Indian policy, adopted upon the earnest representations of Washington, zealcountries, where our countrymen are beginning to ously upheld by Jefferson, and maintained down to

Monroe's last term, to exclude all private traders from the Indian country, and to supply the Indians with such articles as their necessities required at cost, by a system of Government trading-houses

kept up for that purpose. The humane and excellent system was at length abandoned through the intrigues and representations of Indian traders. If we mistake not, Colonel Benton had an active share in this as in many other mischievous pieces of legislation-at all events he greatly lands it in his Thirty Years in the Senate.

Secretary McClelland states in his report, and we doubt not with truth, that this system of private trade has been found by experience most deleterious, exposing the Indians as it does-especially since the great increase in the immunities paid them by the Government-to all sorts of practices on the part of interested and unprincipled traders eager upon each securing to himself the greatest share of the plunder. "If a well-regulated system "could be introduced among them," says the Secretary, "by which they (i. e. the Indians) could obtain at cost price what would be under fixed "rules and regulations essential to their comfort, and all the licences were withdrawn from the traders, stronger hope of their civilization and domestication might be entertained. The license system is an incubus upon all healthful action in "their behalf, and until abandoned will continue to 'demoralize and degrade them."

Another change in our Indian policy, introduced by the backwoods party, of which Col. Benton and Gov. Cass were distinguished leaders, and Gen. Jackson the sympathizing agent, was the system of removals west of the Mississippi, under the pretense, as Secretary McClelland expresses it, "that a mixed occupancy of the same territory by the white and red men was incompatible with the safety or happiness of either."

This system of Indian removal which General Jackson conceded to the mingled ferocity and avarice of Georgia, against the earnest protestations of the benevolence, intelligence and religion of the country, is now confessed to be a complete failure. The very same reasons which twenty years ago were urged for removing the Indians from their native homes to the lands which they now occupy west of the Mississippi, are now urged for a fresh removal of them from those lands tothe Lord knows where.

The only feasible scheme for the civilization of the Indians, as the Secretary seems to imply, though he does not state it in terms, is, not to be constantly removing them to a new frontier, where they will be surrounded by invading hordes of Border Ruffians anxious to force a further removal, but rather by intermixing them with a settled and really civilized population to give them the advantage of an example of sober and regular industry.

The Secretary of the Interior makes no direct allusion to the border wars now going on in the far West: but what he does say tends inevitably to the conclusion that the war has been brought about by the fault of somebody else than the Indians. We shall be curious to see what sort of a case in justification of the pending campaign the Secretary of War will be able to make out by way of answer to

the Secretary of the Interior. In this connection we beg also to call the attention of our readers to some statements as to the past history of Gen. Harney, our present Commander-in-Chief, against the Indians-statements gathered from official documents and published in The Anti-Slavery Standard over the initials of David Lee Child. Did Secretary Davis, in selecting this Harney as commander, have his antecedents

A TURKO-POLISH PICTURE.

From time to time we have either been admonished or abused by some of our cotemporaries respecting our course on the Eastern war. Influenced by English bragging, those papers reëcho foreign opinions, seeking thus to impress on every one the conviction that the war against Russia involved the dearest interests of mankind. The strife, they said, was and is to eventuate in the reestablishment of several nationalities; in the resurrection of Poland, and in other brilliant novelties, the shapes of which are first dangled before the vision of wistful credulity by the political jackpuddings of the English press. But every forthcoming European development justifies our distrust of these Angle-French idle idealities. Many, indeed, are the facts which we could bring forward on our side; but we shall on the present occasion cite but one, which, however, is sufficiently instructive as well as revolting.

The German and Belgian papers contain a memorial, sent from Constantinople to the Prince Czartoryski by the unhappy Poles, who, lured by high-sounding promises, went to the East in order to form a so-called Polish legion, under the united auspices of England and France. This document, which is of some length, from its simple, unostentatious, undeclamatory tone, has the stamp of sad truth. It is written by men deeply wounded in their bonor and their material resources, and is signed by two colonels, four captains, and six lieutenants, some of them being veterans of the Polish army of 1830. For the information of those of our cotemporaries who have been habitually misinformed on European affairs, we give the follow-

ing extracts from this memorial: The Polish emigrants abandoned their pursuits and secupations, some even lucrative ones, to answer the call made in the name of humanity and of their coun try. Others escaped from Poland, or passed from the ranks of the enemy to fight in what they believed to be a sacred cause. But as yet there comes no realization of these hopes; and in this, as in other matters, we find ourselves cruelly deceived. We now give publicity to this memorial, that our compatriots in the Emigration may be forewarned, and not fall into this frightful abyse of utter destitution. Before the tribunal of the civil ized world the Poles protested against Russian ferceity. Now, by the Turkish regulations, the known is applied among these regiments to an extent neve known or used in Russis. Many soldiers have died under the lash, and others desert the ranks to escapsuch cruel and unwonted treatment.

Next follows the description of their material

"Officers and soldiers are without pay, withou garments, without food or with that of the poores quality, and are exposed to all changes and inclemen ice of the seasons. So are the horses, and the cavalry have beither bridles nor saddles. thus abandoned, die without medical care or reme dies, as the regiments have no hospitals, no pharmacy ne provisions, no sustenance whatever. Dead bodie are thrust aside, or buried as those of animals. And in this state we are kept for the second year. This is only a general outline of our miseries. Volumes coulbe filled in giving the details."

It would be difficult to cite a case of more revolting abuse of confidence or more unworthy conduct toward unhappy victims. The lash mentioned in the memorial is not used in the Turco Polish legion alone, but we find it stated in the German papers that the Anglo-German volunteers are treated in the same ignominious man-

discipline for the recruits from this country, if the had not put an end to the attempts of English diplomatic efficials and their agents.

Whatever objection may theoretically exist to the pitching in of a President's Message upon a chaotic, unorganized House-and the subject is certainly not free from intrinsic difficulty-we hold that a House which has wasted four weeks in abortive attempts to elect a presiding officer has no so is the prolonged chaos of the House an innovation, and the more objectionable and mischievous

But especially do the impotent cavils of men like Mr. Duan fell innocuous on the public ear, or excite only icers of decision. "A great public indecency," is it, Mr. Dunn, that the President sends in his Message to an unorganized House? No. Sir! the "indecency" inheres in the chaos, and those whose paltry spite or base ambition have prolonged that chaos! They-not the Presidentare responsible for the innovation which their factions course has rendered necessary. They-not he-will be held responsible therefor by the People. His only fault, if any, was that of undue deference and procrastination. Had he sent in his Message-in view of the critical state of our Foreign Relations-on the third day of the Session, he would have been fully justified and sustained. And now we trust it will be henceforth a rule of the Executive to send his Message to either house of Congress which may be organized at furthest on the third day of the Session. If the other House chooses to remain unorganized for a month or more, so be it; if it chooses not to receive the Message, that is a matter of the smallest practical consequence. Let the President do his duty, whoever may evade theirs. Whatever errors this Message may contain, the issuing of it in advance of the organization of the House is not to be added to the

The Executive Committee of the American Abolition Society have drawn up a petition to be presented to Congress questioning the legality, according to the Constitution, of Slavery in the United States, praying that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter, to report whether the Constitution gives power to Congress to abolish Slavery and to exercise that power if accorded to them. The Radical Abolitionist calls upon all men of all minds, kinds and interests, in Congress and out, to favor the appointment of such a committee, and particularly admonishes the friends of Freedom in America to "agitate a point that cannot be · put to rest before it is settled, and the settlement of which," says that journal, "must be final and conclusive."

We give very full particulars, this morning, of a most horrible double murder, perpetrated in Woodbridge, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon. An insane man named Charles Sanford is the murderer, and Enoch Sperry and Ichabod Umberfield, both old and worthy citizens, were the victims. It is alleged that the murderer has been under the influence of the Wakemanites, whose murder of Matthews, in New-Haven, we have so recently re-

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MESSAGE BEFORE CONGRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1855. It is somewhat amusing occasionally to be behind the scenes, if for no other purpose, to witness the surprise of the uninitiated at some unexpected development. The delivery of the President's Message this morning furnished a fair opportunity for this sort of entertainment, as the House and the outsiders were quite taken aback when that document was suddenly announced to their astonished senses. Very few of the most confidential supporters of the Administration had been taken into the secret, and those who were had been sworn by bell, book and candle, as if they were seekers after the vulgar mysteries of a Know-Nothing lodge. Mr. Clingman, who does not particularly aspire to this distinction, was from the impulse of the moment, and from his general acquaintance with parliamentary usage, thrown into the conspicuous position of a leader among the "King's friends." as it was necessary to defend the reception of the Message and the right to communicate it to Congress.

With all deference to the opinions expressed by men of conceded ability and authority. I cannot perceive what particular outrage was perpetrated in sending the paper to the House. Ancient usage has established to be sure that the two branches comprising Congress shall be organized, and the fact be officially announced to the President before receiving any communications from him. But us such obligation is found in the Constitution, and it may well be questioned, whether in the adoption of this ceremony we have not been guided too much by the forms of the British Parliament, without reference to the great difference in our institutions, and the hereditary nature of this deferential regard to the crown. The President is required from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall 'judge necessary and expedient." He knows by the Constitution that Congress must meet annually on "the first Monday in December" and that Congress consists of a "Senate and House of Representatives "-the latter being recognized as such before the election of a Speaker. It is, therefore, to my apprehension, quite competent for him to select the time of sending his Message, as the Constitution leaves it wholly discretionary. The 'innovation" and "usurpation" which rang through the hall with so much lustiness to-day in the discussion, were more imaginary than real. A etate of things might be easily conceived in which the importance of some communication with the House of Representatives, as part of the war making power, might be immediate and urgent to the last degree, and to deny the right to the President therefore, entirely, as was claimed this morning, might be at a peculiar exigency to arrest the whole operation of Government by strained concession to an empty ceremonial. A very different view of the case was, however,

taken by the House which voted down the first proposition to receive the Message by a majority of Subsequently, when Mr. Dunn proposed to return the Message, and Mr. Marshall amended so as to receive and retain it in possession until the election of a Speaker, both were laid on the table with a close division-there being but a maority of four. If the first vote be regarded as a direct test of the Administration strength on the floor or against all combined elements, it indi-

cates what may be anticipated when political issues

only shall be presented throughout the session. While it is doubtless true the majority were

ner. No doubt the same would have been the actuated in this course by consiction and principle only, the fact should not be concealed that their law and the common sense of the Administration action also served a personal purpose indirectly. If the Message, with the mass of accompanying documents had been received and ordered to be printed, this profitable prize, forming a large item in the account of Congressional spoils, would have fallen to the lot of Mr. Nicholson of The Union, now holding over as an officer of the House. Of course the various patriotic gentlemen who are competing for his place were not indifferent to this circumstance, nor slow to prompt their friends as right to complain of the act. If it be an innovation, to the policy to be pursued. All wings combined therefore, first, to assert the alleged rights of the House, and next, to preserve this tid-bit for the new printers, upon whom good fortune may smile.

The Message assumes high and honorable ground in regard to our foreign affairs, and the President is certainly entitled to credit for the stand which he has taken in favor of the American and true construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He has by this course recovered much of the national dignity that was compromised by the weak surrender which Mr. Fillmore and his Administration made on this question to the persuasions and the exactions of Great Britain. And the disclosures concerning the British enlistments, together with the assurances given of what will be demanded, must claim large and cordial approval. Altogether the foreign budget looks well, and the state of prosperity at home furnishes abundant reason for satis-

It is a source of personal satisfaction to me that every important statement in my correspondence, touching the state of our foreign relations generally, and referring particularly to the Central American Treaty, the recruiting enterprises, and the Sound dues, should be almost literally verified by the efficial declarations of the President.

Now that the President has accomplished the object he had most at heart-of getting the Message before the country-there is no special reason why the Administration should feel as lively an interest in the organization of the House. Its indirect aid cannot longer be relied upon, and the only assistance now to be expected from that quarter must come in the shape of absenteeism. A number of Democrats, urgently called home, have remained here in the hope of effecting a combination on the Speakership, permanently or temporarily, so as to reach the Message. They have performed their duty fully, and may now relax their energies for a season elsewhere.

The unexpected debate to-day deranged all the plans for a thorough movement toward the election of a Speaker, while the adjournment over till Wednesday ereates confusion worse confounded. Pairing off has already extended into a serious embarrassment, and unless members return in time the day after to-morrow, the programme, which was so well devised yesterday, may be again interrupted. One regular and determined siege of operations will bring the result nearer to a practical issue than a thousand outside conferences. Let us have voting only, and public opinion reflected on every poll and every individual registered or absent. That is the only way to work efficiently. All other contrivances and expedients are deceptive, and unworthy the great cause at stake. INDEX.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Trib

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856. The one hundred and three votes given in the House to-day in favor of the adoption of the plurality rule were all those of Banks men except John Williams of New-York, who will vote for Mr. Banks whenever his ballot will elect him. The one hundred and fifteen against the plurality rule included all the Richardson and Fuller men, with Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, Harvey D. Scott of Indiana, Bayard Clark, Francis S. Edwards, Solomen G. Haven, John Wheeler, and William W. Valk of New-York. Mr. Benj. Pringle of Newfork withheld his vote.

The apparent diminution in Mr. Banks's vote today is unreal, except in the case of Mr. Edwards of New-York, who will probably vote for Banks if his ballot is needed. Wm. H. Kelsey of New-York, James H. Campbell of Pennsylvania, and Jas. R. Edie of the same State, are away. Most of them paired off. Timothy Davis of Massachusetts and one other Banks man were absent at rollcall on the last vote for Speaker to-day.

The House adjourned on the motion of Emersor Etheridge of Tennesee. Mr. O. B. Matterson of New-York demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, but his call was not sustained. He is confident that a single night session would result in an election. Several Democrats desire to support the plurality vote, but are restrained by the severe discipline of party drill.

Do not heed the various rumors sent to your city that the Banks men are about to bolt. They have done coaxing the stragglers, and mean to sit quiet and vote, and vote, and vote, until the Administration is sufficiently in need of appropriations to suffer the Plurality vote to be adopted. This would have occurred long since but for secret assurances from nominal Banks men that Banks's support would break up if the election should be postponed a little longer. Whenever this delusion is thoroughly dispelled, the Plurality rule will prevail, and Mr. Banks will be chosen Speaker.

The remarks on Slavery in the President's Message are intensely execrated by all Northern men here; while Southern Democrats and Know-Nothings are vicing with each other in praise

From Our Own Correspondent.

Another motion for the adoption of the plurality rule for the election of Speaker of the House was laid on the table to-day by 12 majority. The House is taking a vote for Speaker, after having rejected indirectly a resolution to receive the President's Message.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE-HOUSE. From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856. There was a large concourse of visitors at the

White-House to-day. The foreign Ministers were received at 11 o'clock. The residences of the prin cipals officials of the Government, as well as those of private citizens, are open generally to the reception of visitors or callers, and the day being fine, the calls are quite numerous. The Government has received as yet no answer

to its dispatch sent to New-Orleans ordering the arrest of certain Nicaragua fillibusters, but the order is presumed to have been executed.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856. It is stated in a letter from London, from an unust

ally responsible source, that the British Government anticipating a demand from our Government for the recall of Mr. Crampton, meditate transferring him a some other diplomatic station, as in the case of Mr. Grampton's successor.

We have been favored with beautiful weather to day, and all public business has been suspended. The diplomatic corps paid, their respects to the President of 11 o'clock, in full costume. Mr. Crampton was prominent among them. Mr. Marcoleta attended as Minister from Nicaragua, and received marked attention from the other diplomate present. At noon the door were thrown open to the public, and thousands were in attendance during the day. A fine band was stationed in the mansion, and it was altogether a very joyon time.

time. The United States Treasury Statement reports \$22,753,700, subject to draft, in all the treasuries on the 24th of December.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to correct the Journal of Monday's proceedings, in effect denying that the President's Message was received by the House, and asserting that it was announced and delivered to the Clerk by the President's Private Secretary without permission.

After a debate the proposition was tabled by 16 Mr. KNIGHT offered a resolution to elect a Speak-

by a plurality vote.
Mr. PHELPS moved to lay this on the table. Carried

y twelve majority.

The House then resumed voting for a Speaker with the following result:

BIGHTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Banks. 103 Fuller. 32
Richardson 72 Pennington 6
Scattering 5
Necessary to a choice, 110.
Mr. MILLSON moved that the President's Message be read. In his judgment, it was an admirable State

paper.

Mr. STANTON thought the President guilty of isdecency in thrusting his Message in the face of Members. It was a most disreputable document, falsifying the truth of the history of the Government from the commencement till now [hisses]. He raised the point that no cognizance whatever could be taken of the Message till an ovariant for was perfected.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.

We are in the beginning of a contest for Speaker the Assembly which may rival that at Washington To-day there have been eight ballots, all pretty mus After the selection of seats, the House proceeded to

the eighth ballot for Speaker, with the following re-
 sult:
 Prendergast
 35
 Scott
 \$

 Odell
 45
 Fowler
 3

 Bailey
 28
 Lafever
 1

 Hoyle
 9
 Gray
 1

 Robinson
 4
 Van Santvoord
 1

 On the announcement of the result, the Assembly ad

ourned. There is considerable log-rolling in progress to-night, and the Know-Nothings have a regular caucus.

I understand that Gen. Joseph J. Chambers of New-York has resigned his office of Harbor Master and his military position in the Governor's Staff.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856. The Senate met and adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

In the Assembly four ballots were taken for Speaker, the last standing as follows:

For Lyman Odell (K. N.) of Livingston: For Lyman Oden (K. N.) of Livingston:

Mesers, T. D. Bailey, Berry, Brevoort, Backley, Bucklin, J. Case, J. Clark, Coon, Crocker, Denniston, Dolan, G. A. Dudley, Dugame, Fenn, Guest, Hakes, Haxtun, Hobbs, Hoyrad, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnson, King, Lee, Lewis, Mahen, Mather, C. T. Mills, Northup, Frescott, Reed, Rodgers, Schaoemaker, Simous, Sneetker, Ten Broeck, Thomas, Tracey, Whatehour, E. T. Wood, I. Wood—41.

our, E. T. Wood, J. Wood—41.

For Henry A. Prendergast (Rep.) of Chautauque:
Messrs. Abbett, Alger, Barner, Burton, Carpenter, Gobb, Cole,
ewey, S. Dudley, Foote, Oage, Geuld, Green, Hampton, H.
tyde, Juliand, Ketchau, Kingman, Savage, Street, Main, Mallof, Maltby, Cassey, Mead, Paine, Peck, Powers, Rose, B. Truth,
now, Squire, Van Dervoet, Warner, Williams—34. W. Kemas
aunged to Cole.

For Benjamin Bailey (Hard) of Putnam:
Messra Anthen, Bradner, Brady, Curtis, Dinock, Dizon,
Glover, Henford, Hayes, Holmes, Lovett, Matteson, Miller,
A. J. Mills, Parker, Ray, Reeve, Rielly, Robinson, Scott,
pinola, Strang, Van Santvoord, Ward, Wells, Wiltse, and
Vitheck—27.

For Timothy Hoyle (Soft) of Clinton: Mesers, Dawson, Devening, Floyd, Mechau, Morgan, W. S.

Kest scattering. Adjourned to 3. p. m. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856.
At 12 o'clock Lieut., Gov. RAYMOND called the Senate to order, and, on roll-call, thirty-one Senators answered to their names and took the oath of office. Mr. ZENAS CLARK of St. Lawrence District was he absentee

The PRESIDENT then addressed the Senate as fol-

Having thus taken the oath of office which the Constitution prescribes, you are prepared to enter upon the discharge of the duties which that office involves. Nothing, Senators, will more conduce to the faithful and efficient performance of those duties than a profound and pervading sense of the magnitude of the interests to which they relike. If you consider that this State, whose power you hold in trust, in population, in wealth, and in the extent of its material resources, is by far the largest member of this great Republic; that the protection of its liberties, the guardianship of its rights, the education of its people, and the development of its beneficent power, depend in large degree upon the laws you make and the direction you give to its social and political energies; and that what you may do now will make itself left in shoping the character and deciding the destany of generations yet to come, you will find your functions as legislators for such a State, clothed with the awful dignity and responsibility which invest the performance of our highest and most sacred duties.

My own part Senators in this chamber, is compara-Having thus taken the oath of office which the Con-

which invest the performance of our highest and most sacred duties.

My own part, Senators, in this chamber, is comparatively humble and unimportant. My duty is simply to give method to your business, and also to the manner of its performance; and in this I shall have the aid of the rules you will establish for the government and guid ance of your deliberations. I shall endeavor to secure a steady and close atherence to these orders; and while I promise fidelity and impartiality in their enforcement, I solicit, in advance, your indulgence for such error as I may commit.

while I promise naturely and impartation of such errors as I may commit.

Although I am not admitted to any share in your decisions, any voice in your decisions, permit me to counsel in both a careful adherence to the requirements of justice and of right—a constant sense of the greatness of the State you represent—a watchful guardianship of its honor and its welfare—a resolute determination to preserve for it, against the aggressions of every interest and of every section, its proper weight in the councils of the nation—and a steady eader or to build it up, not only in its material power, but also in those high intellectual and moral attributes which constitute the worth of individuals and conduct States to the proud hights of immortal removes.

It is by acting thus that you will advance its best interests and promote its truest glory—and it is only by acting thus that you will advance its best interests and promote its truest glory—and it is only by acting thus that you will probably discharge the trust that has been committed to your nands.

Mr. PATTERSON then moved the appointment of Mr. Allen of Rochester, as Celrk.

Mr. Allen of Rochester, as Celrk. Mr. BROOKS moved to amend by providing that

the Senate proceed to the selection of Clerk by ballot. Carried by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Perdon, Hale, Harcourt, Fortchikes, Keily, Nichols, Petry, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, Sickles, Spencer, Sweet, Wadsworth—16. NAYS—Messrs. Bellinger, Braiford, Cuyler, Halated, Huni-ington Lee, Madden, Nozon, Patterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, Towne, Upham, White—15.

Senators WHITE and FERDON were named # ellers, and the ballot proceeded with, showing the following result: S. P. Allen..... John J. Reynolds....15 | James B. Kearney..... 11 | Cornelius Teu Broeck...

No cheice, and the Senate proceeded to a second ballot, giving Mr. Allen 15, Reynolds 12, and Ten Broeck 4. A third ballot gave Affen 16, Reynolds 11, and Tes

Breeck 4.

Whereupon the PRESIDENT announced the elec-